

The Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

Two Dollars per annum—\$1 in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square charged for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements, (except where count is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

Paper discontinued (unless at the desire of the Editors) until arrears are paid. Single papers to be had at the Office, carriers not being allowed to dispose of them.

NEW BOOKS.

WM. A. BARBER,
Has received This Day,
A LARGE Assortment of Books, Stationery, &c. from the New York Sale;—Among the Books are:—
The Bible, some elegantly bound, in leather, of different sizes and some finely bound.
—Question Books.
—The Works of Goldsmith's Dictionary of the Life of Scott, in 1 & 2 vols. Landon's Poetical Works.
—Gould's Poems, Drake's Dictionary of Biography, &c.
—A Gift, and Violet, both for 1840, African Antiquities, &c. &c.
—A large Assortment of Juvenile and many religious, and other interesting works, which will be sold Cheap.

LIKewise,
Week at Newport, or a Visit to Pa.—by Miss S. S. CARRONE: only 62 cents;—and National Geography, 16 cents.
Newport, Saturday, April 18.

BLANKS.

WRITS, Manifests, Bills of Lading, Executions, Docks, Bills of Indentures, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale by
WM. & J. H. BARBER
Newport September 12th 1840

NEW MUSIC,

OR THE PIANO FORTE.
Being of a large Assortment—with new and popular Pieces—just received for sale at the Book and Stationery Store of
WM. A. BARBER
No. 28 140, Thames Street.

SWEET.

Direct from New York with the real good Bargains, and his customers and all others, are invited to him a look, and they will find all good Bargains and elegant goods brought into Newport, and who wish for the full amount of money will do well not to buy until see his goods and he will make it their while to wait.

OLD No. 112

significantly replenished don't forget the per.
Newport Sept. 26.

Fall Style,
Coddington Calicoes,
THIS DAY RECEIVED, BY
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers
for Sale, his HOUSE and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad street, formerly occupied by Rev. L. Howard.—The House substantial, well built structure, two high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in with an addition to the rear also ones high, and 18 feet by 12 in diameter, together with a wood house, water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 ft. Broad street, and running back 250 feet, and covered with a lot of fruit and ornamental trees—whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a moment be converted into a constant Boarding House.
WM. G. HAMMOND,
Newport July 25

NEW GOODS,

WM. C. COZZENS & Co
HAVE received and opened, during the last week, their usual large stock of early FALL GOODS, such as **BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, and FLANNELS.**
Also—Rich figured Alpines, Mousseline de Laines, English Prints, Fancy Ribbons, Shawls, English and French Merinos, &c. &c. &c.
Sept. 26.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED, BY JAMES PHILLIPS.

A FRESH supply of Broadcloths; Cassimeres, Statinets, Vestings; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, French and English Merinos; bleached and unbleached Cottons; Russia Diapers; worked, linen and cotton table covers; Flannels of all kinds; linen and cotton napkins; French, English and American prints; silk and cotton Velvet; green Pocking; buck Gloves and mittings, &c. With a great variety of other goods; that are generally kept in a Dry Goods Store.
Newport, June 13.

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT 153, THAMES-STREET.

JUST Opened a complete variety of substantial Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, particularly adapted to the wants of the approaching Fall and Winter. All of which are offered to the public, at a small advance from cost for Cash. Customers are invited to call.
J. M. SHERMAN
Newport, Sept. 5.

STOVES.

FOR burning WOOD or COAL, manufactured at the Newport Foundry, which for convenience or economy are not surpassed by any Cooking stove in the market, for sale by
WM. BROWNELL,
next South of the Post Office.
N. B.—The Public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
Newport, Sept. 12.

Encourage Home Manufacture

NEW light 44 CALICOES,
Printed on the Coddington Factory Cloth. A very beautiful style, & at a low price. Just Opened, and for sale by
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.
A. L. S. O.,
Coddington Co. Bleached Cottons, Do. do. unbleached Do.
In remnants of all lengths and at prices suited to the times.
With every style and kind of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings and Calicoes, bought at the lowest rates, and offered by the piece or yard at a small advance,
April 11,

At a Town-Meeting, holden Newport, Nov. 24, 1840, the following vote was adopted:

At a Town Meeting, holden Newport Nov. 2, 1840.

THE following Resolution recommended by the committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Town Beach, &c. was adopted:—
Voted, that any individual wishing to take sand or gravel from the beach, shall first obtain permission from the Town Treasurer, and shall pay at that time the said officer the sum of ten cents for each ox cart load; and five cents for each horse cart load, drawn by one horse; and any person carting sand or gravel, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be subject to a penalty of one dollar for the first offence, and three dollars for each succeeding one, and no resident of any other town shall be allowed to take sand or gravel from the beach, under any circumstances, and the town treasurer is hereby authorized to grant permission for carting under the conditions above expressed.

True copy—
B. B. HOWLAND, Town Clerk.
At said Meeting, it was also Voted,—
That the Town Treasurer and Henry G. Place, or either of them, be and they are hereby authorized to sell the sand and gravel, &c. to any inhabitant of the town at the price fixed.
Attest,
B. B. HOWLAND, Town Clerk

REMNANT CALICOES.

8000 Yards CALICOES, in remnants from 1 1/2 to 6 Yards, warranted strong, and for Sale, very cheap, by
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.
Also,
Domestic Flannels, plain or twill'd, in all their variety,
At a lower price than ever.
Dec. 3, 1840.

SESSIONS,

AS just received, a variety of New GOODS, among which are:—
New style SHAWLS; Mousseline de Laines, a great variety; figured Alpines, plain do.; Merinos; Prints; low priced Calicoes; cold Cambrics; Blankets of extra quality; homespun flannel; English and plaid do.
Also on hand, A great variety of Knit Hosiery, of all sizes, and of the finest quality.
Sept. 26, 1840.

NEW MUSIC, FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Just Received from New York.
A great variety of Marches, Waltzes, Quadrills, Songs &c. &c. Also a great variety of sacred songs, beautifully arranged for the Piano Forte, and adapted for Sabbath evening recreation.
Song of David, Song of Joseph, Song of Miriam, Song of Mary, Song to the Dove, Song and march of the Heavens, Levites, Charity, God is every where, The Infant's Prayer.
Also a great variety of Harrison marches and Wing Songs.

For sale at the variety store of
T. STACY, Jr.
Directly opposite the Post Office
Nov. 28.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the commodious House, No. 63, Thames-Street, for many years occupied by Mr. A. Murray as a Boarding House, and would be glad to accommodate steady or transient Boarders, on reasonable terms.
THOMAS M. SEABURY.
Newport, Dec. 12

WOOL.

THE Subscribers are willing to trade Dry Goods for Wool. Those having Wool on hand, and in want of Goods can do as well in getting their supplies as with the cash.
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.
Newport, May 26.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL very delightfully situated pieces of LAND, in the Southern part of the Town of Newport, near to the New Narragansett Avenue, and Bellevue-Street—where Land has been recently laid out in Lots of 100 feet square, and will be sold in single Lots, or in larger parcels.

The proximity of this Property to the Town, and to the Beach and Ocean, makes the situation decidedly one of the most convenient, agreeable and interesting for summer residences, of any on Rhode Island.

A map of the Land may be seen at the Newport Exchange Bank, and terms of Sale made known on application there.
Newport, August 15, 1840

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscribers Executors of the last Will and Testament of
JOSEPH GREENE,

late of Jamestown deceased, having been legally qualified to act in said capacity, request all persons having any demands against the Estate of said deceased to present them for settlement and those indebted to make immediate payment to
HENRY GOULD,
THOMAS B. GOULD, Executors.
THOMAS P. NICHOLS,
Newport, 25th of 9th mo. 1840.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors to the last Will and Testament of
GEORGE IRISH, ESQ.
late of Middletown, dec. and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.—All persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted, are called upon to make immediate payment to
GEO. I. BAILEY,
GEORGE BOWEN, Executors.
Middletown; March 16, 1840.

NEW PAPER-HANGINGS.

Prices Reduced according to the Times!

M. FREEBORN,
HAS Just Received a splendid Assortment of French and American PAPER-HANGINGS, which he offers for sale at very low prices, at No. 23 Broad-street.
April 2

WM. C. COZZENS & Co CARPET WARE-HOUSE.

HAS been Replenished with 50 Pieces of Fine and Superior Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS Making their Assortment complete of extra qualities & choice patterns, And they will be offered at a lower price than they have ever before been known.

Those in want of Carpets, will find it favorable time to buy—
Newport, April 16.

Christmas and New Years PRESENTS.

A splendid assortment of Fancy Goods and Toys, suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents; also musical instruments, and instruction books for the Accordion.
Just received, and for sale at the confectionary and variety store of
T. STACY, Jr.
Directly opposite the Post Office.
Newport Nov. 28.

FANCY BASKETS.

A GREAT Variety of Fancy Baskets:—Willow Cradles & Wagons,—Just received, and for Sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of
T. STACY, Jr.
Directly opposite the Post Office.
Newport, Dec. 5.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC, for 1841

BYS. N. DICKINSON.
WILL be ready for purchasers about the 20th of December. Orders first received will meet with the first attention. This number is an improvement upon all preceding numbers. It contains

A Directory of all the Business People and Firms of the City.
Alphabetically arranged under each business or profession. This Directory will be of great importance to all who are in any way connected with the business interests of Boston, as it will be a complete guide to the Warehouses, Shops, Stores and Offices of the citizens. The Calendar pages have been greatly improved, and contain five or six additional columns of important calculations. The Almanac will contain a corrected map of the city, a list of all the Streets, Backs, Insurance Offices, Societies, Biographies, of eminent men, Government of United States, Census of Massachusetts, Courts, etc. Public Institutions, Stages, Packets, etc. and a very interesting account of the city of Lowell, written by one of her citizens.

The work will be printed on fine paper, with entire new type, and handsomely bound in cloth.—Price 25 cents per copy. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Orders sent to **THOMAS GROOM,** 82 State street, Boston, will meet with prompt attention.
Dec 5.

TO LET.

And Possession given immediately,
THE Dwelling-House in Thames Street, next north of the Brick Market, formerly occupied by Miss Goffrey.—For terms, apply to
JONATHAN T. ALMY.
Newport, August 15.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE, No. 223 Thames street, corner of Sanford street, lately repaired, good yard and garden, never failing well of excellent water. Terms easy, half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if required,—title free of all incumbrances.—The whole of this Estate will be let, till sold. Apply to
JAMES STEVENS, or to
JON. T. ALMY.
Dec. 12

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting any one on my account, as I will pay no debts except contracted by myself or wife.
BENJAMIN SOUTHWICK.
Newport, Dec. 8, 1840.

MISCELLANY.

THE MORMONS.

One of the greatest literary curiosities of the day is the much abused "Book of Mormon." That a work of the kind should be planned, executed, and given to the scrutiny of the world, by an illiterate young man of twenty—that it should gain numerous and devoted partisans, here and in Europe, and that it should agitate a whole State to such a degree that law, justice, and humanity were set aside to make a war of extermination on the new sect, seems scarcely credible in the nineteenth century, and under this liberal government; yet such is the fact.

The believers in the book of Mormon now number well-nigh 50,000 souls in America, to say nothing of numerous congregations in Great Britain. They style themselves Latter-Day Saints, as it is a prominent point in their faith that the world is soon to experience a great and final change. They believe, and insist upon believing, literally, the Old and New Testaments; but they also hold that there are various other inspired writings, which in due season will be brought to light. Some of these (the Book of Mormon, for example) are even now appearing, after having been lost for ages. They think that in the present generation will be witnessed the final gathering together of all the true followers of Christ into one fold of peace and purity—in other words, that the Millennium is near. Settling aside the near approach of the Millennium and the Book of Mormon, they resemble in faith and discipline the Methodists, and their meetings are marked by the fervid simplicity that characterizes that body of Christians. It is in believing the book of Mormon, and so far it is a faint and distant parallel of the Koran. In much the same way Mahomet presented his code of religion to his followers, and on that authority the sceptre of Islamism now sways the richest and widest realms that ever bowed to one faith. But the Mormons have a very different career before them; their faith is opposed to all violence, and, from the nature of their peculiar doctrines, they must scan die of themselves, if they are wrong.—If the appointed signs that are to announce the approach of the Millennium do not take place immediately, the Latter-Day Saints must, by their own showing, be mistaken, and their faith falls quietly to the ground. So, to persecute them merely for opinion's sake is as useless as it would be unjust and impolitic.

The Book of Mormon purports to be a history of a portion of the children of Israel, who found their way to this continent after the first destruction of Jerusalem. It is continued from generation to generation by a succession of prophets, and gives in different books an account of the wars and alliances among the various branches of the Lost nation.—The Golden Book is an abridgement by Mormon, the last of the prophets, of all the works of his predecessors.

The style is a close imitation of the scriptural, and is remarkably free from any allusion that might betray a knowledge of the present political or social state of the world. The writer lives in the whole strength of his imagination in the age he portrays. It is difficult to imagine a more difficult literary task than to write what may be termed a continuation of the Scriptures, that should not only avoid all collision with the authentic and sacred word, but even fill up many chasms that now seem to exist, and thus receive and lend confirmation in almost every book.

To establish a plausibly sustained theory that the aborigines of our Continent are descendants of Israel without committing himself by any assertion or description that could be contradicted, shows a degree of talent and research that in an educated youth of twenty is almost a miracle in itself.

A copy of the characters on some of the golden leaves was transmitted to a learned gentleman of this city, who of course was unable to decipher them, but thought they bore a resemblance to the ancient Egyptian character.

If on comparison it appears that these characters are similar to those recently discovered on those ruins in Central America which have attracted so much attention lately, and which are decidedly of Egyptian architecture, it will tend to prove that the plates are genuine, even if it does not establish the truth of his inspiration, or the fidelity of his translation.

In any case our Constitution throws its protectingegis over every religious doctrine. If the Mormons have violated the law, let the law deal with the criminals; but let not a mere opinion, however absurd and delusive it may be, call forth a spirit of persecution. Persecution, harsh daughter of Cruelty and Ignorance, can never find a home in a heart truly republican. Opinion is a household god, and in this land her shrine is inviolate.

The New Yorker.

Domestic Influence of Children

BY R. H. BANA.

The relations of parents and children are the holiest in our lives; and there are no pleasures, or cares, or thoughts connected with this world, which reminds us soon of another. The helpless infancy of children sets our own death before us, when they will be left to a world to which we would not trust ourselves; and the thought of the character they may take in after life, brings with it the question what awaits them in another.— Though there is a melancholy in this, it has a religious tendency: And the responsibility which a man has laid himself under, begets a resoluteness of character, a sense that this world was not made to idle in, and a feeling of dignity that he is acting for a great end. Heavily does one toil who labors only for himself; and how is he cast down by the thought of what a worthless creature it is all for!

We have heard of the sameness of domestic life. He must have a dull head and a little heart who grows weary of it. A man who moralizes feelingly and has a propensity to see a beauty and fitness in all God's works, may find daily food for his mind even in an infant. In its innocent sleep when it seems like some blessed thing dropped from the clouds with traits so delicate, and with its peaceful breathings, we can hardly think of it as of mortal mould, it looks so like a pure spirit made visible for our delight.

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy," says Wordsworth. And who of us, that is not too good to be conscious of his own vices, who has not felt rebuked and humbled under the clear and open countenance of a child?—who that has not felt his iniquities foul upon him in the presence of a smileless child? These feelings make the best lesson that can be taught a man; and tell him in a way which all else he has read or heard never could, how purity is all the show of intellect compared with a pure and good heart. He that will humble himself and go to a child for instruction, will come away a wiser man.

And it is delightful to look on and see how busily the whole acts, with its countless parts fitted to each other, and moving in harmony. There are none of us who have stolen softly behind a child when laboring in a sunny corner, digging a dilapidated well, or fencing in a six inch barn-yard, and listened to its soliloquies, and its dialogues with some imaginary being, without our hearts being touched by it. Nor have we observed the flush which crossed his face when finding himself betrayed, without seeing in the delicacy and propriety of the after man.

A man may have many vices upon him, and have walked long in a bad course, yet if he has a love of children, and can take pleasure in their talk and play, there is something still left in him to set upon—something which can love simplicity and truth. I have seen one in whom some low vice had been a habit, make himself the plaything of a set of riotous children, with as much delight in his countenance as if nothing but goodness had ever been expressed in it; and have felt, as much of kindness and sympathy toward him, as I have of revelling toward another, who has gone through life with all due propriety, with a cold and supercilious bearing towards children, which makes them shrinking and still. Better to be driven out from among men, than to be disliked of children.

THE SCREECH-OWLS OF MANKIND.

It is common to distinguish men by the names of animals which they are supposed to resemble. Thus a hero is frequently termed a lion, and a statesman a fox, an extortioner gains the appellation of a vulture, and a top the title of monkey. There is also among the various anomalies of character, which a survey of the world exhibits, a species of beings in human form, which may be properly marked out as the screech-owls of mankind. These screech owls seem to be settled in an opinion that the great business of life is to complain, and that they were born for no other purpose than to disturb the happiness of others, to lessen the little comforts and shorten the short pleasures of our condition by painful remembrances of the past, or melancholy prognostications of the future; their only care is to crush the rising hope, or damp the kindling transport, and allay the golden hours of gaiety with the hateful dross of grief and suspicion. To those whose weakness of spirit or timidity of temper, subjects them to impressions from others, and who are apt to suffer by fascination, and catch the contagion of misery, it is extremely unhappy to live within the compass of a screech owl's voice; for it will often fill their ears in the hour of dejection, terrify them with apprehensions, which their own thoughts would never have produced, and sadden, by intruded sorrows, the day which might have been passed in amusements or in business.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.

Arrival of the Acadia. 17 days later from Europe

By the Steam ship Acadia, which arrived here yesterday in 17 days from Liverpool, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 4th of Dec.

The article of news which has excited the greatest interest in Great Britain, is the birth of a daughter to the Queen, who is of course the heir presumptive to the throne.—The birth of the princess took place on the 21st of Nov. and the health of the Queen was so far recovered, that bulletins of her health were discontinued.

On the 3d, it was announced that the Queen was able to leave the room. The princess royal is to be baptised in January, and to receive the name of Adelaide Victoria Alexandra.

The news from Syria and Egypt is of an interesting character. The fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, the principal stronghold of Mehmet Ali in Syria, had been taken by storm. His troops had been ordered to withdraw into Egypt, and finally it appears from the following sources, that the Pacha had agreed to accept the hereditary government of Egypt, without the other conditions on which he had previously insisted.

The Journal des Debats announces that Mehmet Ali has communicated his resolution to accept purely and simply the Pacha of Egypt, and to restore the Turkish fleet. The submission of the Pacha is official; the Ministers have affirmed it, it is said, to several Deputies in the Salle des Conférences. The yielding of Mehmet Ali might have been foreseen, when it was seen that he had issued orders to Ibrahim to concentrate his troops in Egypt. The capture of St. Jean d'Acre left him without defence, and the discouragement of his troops no longer permitted him to resist. The Allies have thus regulated the East as England wished; the voice only of France has not been able to be heard, nor her flag to be displayed. Peace is insured for some months. Russia still governs in Constantinople; the flag of England floats on all the fortified points of Syria; the Pacha of Egypt is, in despite of himself, the vassal of Lord Palmerston. These are the first consequences of the Treaty of July 15.

The Monitor Parisien says—
"The rumor was current on Monday afternoon, in the Chamber, that the Government had received news of the adhesion of Mehmet Ali to the propositions of Admiral Stopford, who, as it is known, was charged to offer to him, in the name of the Four Powers, the hereditary possession of Egypt. We have seen ourselves a letter from Marseilles, announcing that this news had been brought by the Euphrates."

The London Sun of the 3d inst. says in addition to the above—
Galignani's Messenger confirms this news, and a private letter assures us that the mission of M. Mounier to London has for its object to obtain some concession from the Four Powers, which will enable France to escape with some show of dignity from the painful position in which her rejection of the Treaty of July has placed her. If such be the case, we implore Lord Palmerston to make every concession in his power capable of soothing the wounded feelings of France. He has shown sufficient firmness to concede any reasonable favor with a good grace. It was never the wish of England to place France in a humbled position, and it would delight us to see Lord Palmerston seize the first opportunity that may yet offer to re-assure the noble minded statesman now at the head of the French Government, that France has not a more sincere friend, even at this moment, than honest John Bull.

The attack upon Acre was made on the 3d of November, by the Admiral and six other British line of battle ships, five or six frigates, four steamers, and the Turkish Admiral. The ships went in two divisions, and anchored in line opposite to the front battery, each ship opening its fire as it took up its position.—The fire was returned briskly from the batteries, one line of which mounted 80 24 and 32 pounders, besides 20 or 30 smaller guns. The action commenced at 2 o'clock, and for two hours there was a continued roar of guns, and the smoke darkened the atmosphere. At 4 o'clock there was a most terrific explosion on shore. A magazine containing 500 barrels of powder blew up, over which were stationed 2000 soldiers, the whole of whom were buried in the ruins, which covered a space of an acre. Many women and children also perished in the explosion. At sunset the firing ceased, and the ships hauled off into deep water for the night. At 12 o'clock a boat came off to say that the troops were evacuating the town, and a force was sent on shore and took possession without opposition. The ruins of the magazine presented the most appalling sight, and in other parts were many dead bodies, and guns dismounted by the shot from the ships. The town was filled with stores and ammunition. The principle magazine which was untouched, contained 8000 barrels of powder, and a large quantity of shot and shells. The injury to the ships was small.

The loss on board the Allied fleet was 23 killed and 50 wounded. The materials found in the fort were estimated at little short of £1,000,000 in value.—Among the ordnance was a splendid park of artillery of 200 guns in first rate order.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

The Morning Herald of the 4th inst. gives the contents of the Paris papers of the 2d. The Belle Poole frigate had arrived at Cherbourg, with the remains of the Emperor Napoleon. The Prince de Joinville made a report of his proceedings, which is published. The 15th of Oct. was fixed upon for the exhumation of the remains of Napoleon and the transportation of them on board the French frigate. The French merchant ships in the harbor rendered all the assistance in their power. At midnight on the 15th, the operation commenced in the presence of the French and English Commissioners, M. Bhabat, and Capt. Alexander of the royal engineers. At ten in the morning the coffin was found in the grave. After having raised it intact, it was opened, and the body was found in an unbroken state of preservation.—At this solemn moment, at the sight of the easily recognized remains of him who had done so much for the glory of France the emotion was deep and unanimous.—At half past three, the funeral procession began its march to James Town, under the salutes of the guns of the fort.—The militia and troops of the garrison preceded the car—the pall was borne by Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, and Messrs. Las Cases and Marchand, a crowd of the inhabitants following.—The guns of the frigate and of the fort fired minute guns. The flags on the shipping were hung at half mast; the English troops formed a double line on the shore, through which the car passed. At the water's edge, where the English terminated, the officers of the French division, in deep mourning, with heads uncovered, were in waiting. When within 20 paces it stopped, and the Governor advancing, delivered, to the Prince de Joinville, the remains of the Emperor Napoleon. The coffin was lowered into the boat of the frigate, prepared to receive it. All signs of mourning were then abandoned. The same honors were paid the Emperor as if he had been living and it was amid salutes from the ships dressed out in their colors, and their yards manned, that the cutter, escorted by the boats of all the ships, pursued its way to the frigate. On arriving on board, the coffin was received by two ranks of officers under arms, and carried to the quarter deck, which had been arranged as a funeral chapel; a guard of sixty men, commanded by the senior officer of the ship, did the honors; absolute silence was pronounced, and the body remained exposed all night. The almoner and an officer kept watch at its side.

On the 16th, at ten in the morning all the officers and crews of the French ships of war and merchantmen were assembled on board the frigate, and a solemn funeral service was celebrated. The body of the Emperor was then solemnly lowered between decks, where a funeral chapel had been prepared to receive it. At noon all was terminated. On the morning of the 18th the Belle Poole sailed, and after a prosperous and easy passage reached Cherbourg on the 30th of November. The Monitor says that the funeral ceremonies were fixed for the 10th of December, and that orders had been given to hasten as much as possible all the preparations at the Invalides and along the roads.

The Chamber of Deputies was in full debate at the last date from Paris, on the address in reply to the King's speech.—The policy of the late administration was freely discussed and severely censured. Among the speakers on the two last days were Messrs. Cramé, De Tocqueville, Jauffroy, Ducos, Bugeot, Beroyer and De Lamartine. M. Jauffroy maintained that the policy of M. Thiers was rash, inexpedient, and dangerous, to France and to Europe. Earlier in the debate Messrs. Guizot and Thiers had spoke at great length, and with frequent personalities. Messrs. Oudinet, Barrot, Passéy, Villermain and others took part in the debate. The debate was opened on the 25th by Marshal Soult, and he was followed by M. Thiers. The debate excited great interest.

The French Government has decided on a loan of 25,000,000 francs. The ceremony of the inauguration of the King of the Netherlands took place at Amsterdam on the 28th of November, with great solemnity and pomp. The ceremony was performed at the new church on the Dam, contiguous to the Royal Palace, which was fitted up with great magnificence and taste, from drawings made by the King himself. The inauguration took place in presence of an assembly of more than 4000 persons.

There was a violent earthquake, in the island of Zante, consisting of a series of shocks from the 28th to the 30th of October, by which immense damage was done. Many buildings, including the fort, fell down, and about fifty persons perished. In the town alone the damage was estimated at two millions of dollars. Many houses were entirely destroyed.—After the first shock, the town looked as if it had been bombarded for a month.

A letter from Havre, dated Nov. 23d, says this has been truly a terrific week.—Nothing but tremendous gales, that deserve rather the name of hurricanes.

Large contributions were making in France for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation of the Rhone, at the end of October. The rain which fell from the 27th to the 30 of October, measured 12.18 inches.

opponents, Capt. Croker was killed with two of his men, and the first Lieutenant and nineteen men were wounded.

Christina, the late Queen Regent of Spain, has addressed a manifesto to the Spanish nation, and the Bageley have published an answer to it.

There was a violent gale on the Coast of Great Britain Nov. 13th and 14th, in which many vessels were wrecked and many lives lost. The tide was higher than had been known for many years.

Alderman Horner, the late unsuccessful candidate for the office of Lord Mayor of London, has resigned his seat as an Alderman, in disgust.

The non-arrival of the President Steam Ship at Liverpool for about nine days after the date at which she was expected, caused some anxiety. The anxiety was for a time somewhat increased, in consequence of a mahogany door which was picked up at sea, and conjectured to have belonged to her. But it was soon pronounced to be unlike any door in that ship.

Lord Palmerston on the 19th of November notified the Ministers of the friendly and neutral powers who reside at the Court of London of the blockade of the river and Port of Canton, and that all measures authorized by the laws of nations would be adopted with regard to vessels which may attempt to violate the blockade.

There is no later news from India or China.

The Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie is appointed to be Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands.

His Majesty King Frederick William 2d was inaugurated as King of Holland, on the 28th ult, with great pomp.

MOST ATROCIOUS MURDERS!—A most shocking case of the deliberate murder of five persons, committed, it would seem for the sole purpose of preventing the discovery of a contemplated robbery, is related in the Portsmouth, Va. Times, of the 16th instant as follows:

From the Portsmouth, (Vir.) Times, of Dec. 16th.

We learn that a series of most atrocious murders was perpetrated by a miscreant in Southampton county, on Monday night. An aged Quaker of the name of Scott, residing not far from Jerusalem, his sister, also aged, a little girl, about nine years old, named Pretlow a negro woman and her child were, successfully butchered to further the design of robbery, entertained by their destroyer.—Six persons were on the premises at the time—and but one escaped. This was a young negro girl. She relates, we understand that a man residing in the neighborhood visited the house a little after sunset and spent the evening by the fireside of Mr. Scott in conversation with the family. As he was about to quit, he asked Mr. S. to walk with him to the gate as he had a word to say to him in private. To this the unfortunate man consented.

The girl saw no more of him. A violent struggle was next heard in the kitchen. The murderer armed with a short heavy dogwood pestle, had seized the negro woman, and was beating out her brains when the aged sister of Mr. Scott attracted by the noise, appeared and begged him to desist. Irrevocably bent on his design he instantly despatched the poor negro, and seizing the old lady fell her to the floor with a blow of the pestle. A negro boy about nine years old was then killed in the same manner. He next proceeded in search of the little white girl and the young negro. The latter made her escape unobserved. The other child was not so fortunate. She was caught in the room and murdered as summarily as the rest.

Not seeing the negro girl, and resolved to leave no clue to his fearful secret the monster made a careful search in the rooms turning over the beds and scanning every corner narrowly. Convinced that one of the family had escaped, he seems to have gone off without consummating the robbery. The girl fled immediately to the nearest neighbors and communicated what had occurred in her sight and hearing. They repaired to the premises forthwith, and found the melancholy confirmation of her story. The murderer had fled and the house was burning slowly.—The fire was extinguished before it had defaced the bodies, or done much injury to the building. In the morning among the spectators of the night's bloody fruit, was the individual spoken of the girl as the actor in the scene. He gave an instant contradiction to her story, and referred to the absence of blood from his clothing as a proof of his innocence. He denied also we learn, having been on the premises for a fortnight. Traces of blood however, it is said, were found among his whiskers, and he was detained till search was made at his house.—This resulted, we learn, in the discovery of a suit of his clothing excessively besmeared with blood. He was forthwith apprehended.

Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the county, and was reputed to be wealthy. The hope of securing his money led to a scheme of murder, as boldly conceived and deliberately executed as any furnished by the annals of crime. The escape of the girl alone prevented the full execution of the plan.—If she had fallen, all explanation of the mystery would have been impossible. The house and bodies of the slain would have been consumed together, and the murderer would have possessed in security the poor reward of his atrocities, beyond the fear of detection.

Twenty-Sixth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1840.

Repeal of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

The debate on the repeal of this Bill was again resumed.

Mr. Webster spoke but for an hour, and in conclusion expressed the hope that the Administration which had the power to provide for the support of Government for 1841, would pursue a line of conduct which would make an extra session of Congress unnecessary. The inconvenience attending such a session would be very great, and the expense considerable. He hoped therefore that the Treasury would be left in a condition to make a called session unnecessary.

The question then being upon the reference of the financial part of the Message, Mr. Wright rose to reply, but was not prepared, and solicited a postponement until the morrow; and on motion of Mr. Webster, the subject was postponed accordingly. Mr. Calhoun followed with a motion to adjourn, and at an early hour the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A great number of memorials and petitions were presented, including several by Mr. Adams, upon the subject of the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade, recognition of the Independence of Hayti, &c. The Abolition memorials were laid on the table; and Mr. Adams gave notice of his continued intention to move that the resolution prohibiting the reception of petitions be rescinded.

SUB-TREASURY.

Mr. Tillghast, of R. I. again presented the resolution offered by him on Thursday last, calling for information in relation to the operation of the Sub-Treasury Bill since it became a law.—Mr. Vanderpool of N. Y. opposed the resolution, as it would consume a great deal of time, and do no good. Mr. Tillghast rejoined, and the merits of the Sub-Treasury Bill were brought into the discussion. Mr. Duncan of Ohio had something to say in reference to the bill, and in very good temper in reply to Mr. Morgan, of N. Y.; when to check any further feeling, an adjournment was ordered for the day.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.—Mr. Wright replied to Mr. Webster's speech of the preceding day, on the subject of the Finance, and Mr. Webster rejoined. The discussion was carried on by both parties with moderation and true Senatorial dignity. It had been supposed that the debate would be prolonged and that Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun and others would take part in it, but after some explanations between Mr. Webster and Mr. Wright, the part of the Message relating to the finance was referred, by general consent, to the committee on finance.

After transacting some private business, and receiving petitions, the Senate adj. over to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hunt of New York offered a resolution, proposing to amend the Constitution, by confining the President's service to one term of four years. Read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Randolph of New Jersey offered a resolution, that the Whig members from New Jersey receive their compensation per diem and mileage, from the commencement of the last session to the 16th of July last. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and on Mr. Wise's name being called, he asked to be excused from voting, on the ground that neither he nor the House had to this day seen or read the testimony in the New Jersey case, and he was, therefore, ignorant who had the right to the seats or to the pay.

Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina objected to Mr. Wise's being excused on the ground that he knew the gentleman came there with the broad seals of New Jersey, and were therefore entitled to their pay, till it was decided they were not entitled to their seats.

Mr. Wise, however, refused to vote, and the resolution was carried—yeas 118, nays 67.

Mr. Botts of Virginia offered a resolution, which was finally adopted, inquiring by what authority the sum of \$1100 had been paid to Mr. Ingersoll's witnesses, in the case of the contested election between him and Mr. Naylor.—Mr. Medill of Ohio wished to include the expenses of Mr. Naylor's witnesses; but Mr. Naylor having informed him that although the Clerk of the House sent him the money, he had declined it, believing it to be illegal, had returned it, and had paid the expenses of his witnesses out of his own pocket. Mr. Medill withdrew his amendment.

The House after the reception of petitions, the resolution of Mr. Tillghast, directing inquiries into the operation of the Sub-Treasury Law, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Cooper of Georgia asked leave to bring in a bill intended to abolish the office of Chaplain to Congress—rejected, 140 to 21.

Mr. Rariden of Indiana asked leave to bring in a bill making an appropriation of \$300,000 for the continuation of the Cumberland Road. In the absence of a full House—the question being an important one—an adjournment was moved and carried.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.—The Senate did not sit to day, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. John Q. Adams inquired of the chairman of the committee of ways and means whether the bill just reported by him contained any provision for the relief of the navy pension fund, so strongly recommended a few days ago

by the President of the United States in a special message to this House.

Mr. Jones answered that it did not; that the message to which Mr. Adams alluded had been referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Reed stated that the committee on naval affairs had not acted on the subject, because of the nonattendance of the chairman.

Mr. Adams hoped the absence of the chairman of the committee would not long interpose to prevent important business from being transacted—that unless an appropriation was speedily made for the benefit of the navy pension fund, the pensions on that fund would have to go unpaid.

FALL OF THE CHANDELIER.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next, assigning as his reason for the motion, that opportunity might be afforded to replace the seats and repair the injuries done to the Hall and furniture by the falling of the chandelier—his own seat, together with the seats of several other members, having been entirely demolished.

The motion was agreed to. And whereupon, on motion of W. Cost Johnson the House adjourned over to Monday next.

SENATE, MONDAY, DEC. 21.—On motion of Mr. Tappan, a joint resolution limiting the term of service of the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the U. S. was made the order of the day for the first Monday of January.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing and disposing of private petitions.

HOUSE.—Mr. Monroe introduced a bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Filmore also introduced a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to change the time for the commencement of the terms of Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the 4th of March to the 1st of December; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and directed to be printed.

The States and territories were then called for petitions, and a great many were presented.

Several petitions were presented upon the explosion of Steam-boat Boilers—after which the House adj.

SENATE, TUESDAY, DEC. 22.—Mr. Calhoun presented a bill for the Cession of the Public Lands, which was read and referred to the committee on the Public Lands.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

Mr. Buchanan of Pa. presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania in reference to spoiliations committed prior to 1800. Mr. Buchanan commended the subject to the attention of the Senate. He remarked that it had passed the Senate once, and was a matter of very great importance and deserving attention.

Mr. Webster concurred in what had been said and pressed the importance of the subject upon the Senate.

The memorial was referred, as were also other memorials, but none of public interest.

A number of bills, not of general interest, were finally passed,—and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The report of the committee relative to the fees in the contested election of Naylor and Ingersoll, was again debated at some length.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The resolution of Mr. Rariden, of Indiana, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$300,000 for continuing the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was called up, read and a motion made to lay it upon the table.

Mr. Crabbe, of Alabama submitted a motion to lay upon the table, which was carried by yeas and nays, 105 to 81.

Mr. Proffit of Indiana, immediately brought the subject up in a new form, moving that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$150,000 in the States.

Mr. Cost Johnson, of Md. submitted an amendment, which was that the same committee should further inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$80,000 for that portion of the Cumberland Road in the State of Maryland. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Proffit with Mr. Hubbard debated the question.

Mr. Wise submitted a motion to lay upon the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the resolution was laid upon the table, yeas 92.

Resolutions were the order of the day in the House. Many were offered and some of them adopted after debate.

BANKING IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Johnson as Chairman of the District Committee, during the day reported a bill in favour of reviving the Banking power in the district of Columbia. The bill was read and referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Rives of Va. chairman of the committee on elections moved that the report of the committee on elections in reference to the case of Messrs. Ingersoll and Naylor be made the special order of the day for the first Tuesday in January. After some words the order was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, December 26, 1840.

Very late from Europe.

The Steam ship Acadia, arrived at Boston on Monday last, in 17 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 4th instant.—The most important articles in the papers, will be found under our foreign head.

All apprehension of any further troubles between the English and French Cabinets, seem quite removed.

Great-Britain, by Treaty signed on the 16th of Nov. has duly acknowledged the Independence of Texas.

Proceedings of Congress.

Our Congressional Journal is to Tuesday last.—But little business of much public interest has yet been transacted either House.

Census of Rhode-Island.

The Providence Journal of Monday contains the complete Census of this State, with all the Statistical information &c. occupying one entire page of the paper. The entire population of the State, is 108,837, being a gain of 11,641 since 1830.

The persons over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write, number 16,000, and are mostly foreigners.

Three persons are over 100 years of age, all females—two white and one colored.

The value of the agricultural crops and stocks, is estimated at \$3,275,750.

Ordnance.—The ship Mayflower, arrived at New-York from Stockholm, brought 24 pieces of light Artillery, superior workmanship, with 10 pieces flying Artillery, with complete apparatus ready for immediate service. They were ordered by a gentleman sent by Government upon a military tour in Europe, the last season.

The South Carolinians have got of waiting to throw their votes cast President and Vice President, the Electors chosen by the Legislature, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature to give the election of Governor and of Electors to the people.

The splendid ship Russell Glover, sailed from New-Orleans for Liverpool taking out 2,099 bales of cotton on deck, the entire weight of which is 1,166,600 lbs. She is owned by S. E. & R. Glover, of New-York, and the largest merchantman owned in the United States.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The Philadelphia Sentinel says: "We understand that judgment of non pros was yesterday entered in the very important case of Thayer and others, against the directors of the United States Bank. These cases will be recollected, involve the payment in specie of more than a million of dollars, and unless the non pros is set aside, seriously affect the efforts of the bank to resume in January next."

Cold Weather.—The thermometer this town, at sunrise, yesterday stood at 6 degrees above 0.

No mail has been received from New-York since Wednesday. This grievance calls loudly on the department, for a remedy.

Dreadful Accident.—On Friday 19th inst. as a new and powerful engine to which 12 heavy freight cars were attached, was approaching the depot at Springfield, Mass. the engineer found it impossible to stop her, and she went on with full steam into the depot. Her locomotive was on the track, and the concussion was so great that the engines and a considerable portion of the buildings were destroyed; four men killed and some others much hurt, seven employed in the depot were by the falling of the timbers upon them, and the engineer and fireman of the locomotive which caused the mischief.

Lawyers.—We find in Dickson's work, the Old Curiosity Shop, following sly hit at the Lawyers, "doctors seldom take their own prescriptions, and divines do not always what they preach, so lawyers are meddling with the law on their own account, knowing it to be an edged tool, uncertain application, very expensive working, and rather remaining its properties of close shaving, than always shaving the right person."

PERILS OF THE SEA.

record of disasters at sea has been at the office of the American Sea-Society, in New-York, during the past, as in former years. Such on have been noted as have been stated have resulted in the total loss of the vessel. The greater part of these were wrecked on the coast of the U. States, and most of them were American vessels. The following is the result:—

Ships and Barques,	67
Brigs,	120
Schooners,	233
Loops,	14
Steamboats,	6
Class unknown,	81
Total,	521

U. S. Senator.

On the 16th instant, Mr. Crittenden re-elected U. S. Senator by the State Legislature. The joint vote for Mr. Crittenden 100—for Mr. Harris (V. B.) 29.

Steam Boat Line.

By reference to advertisement, it will be seen, that the Winter Arrangement has commenced, and that for the season, the Boats will go to Stonington and New York only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at usual hours.

TRIAL OF MRS. KINNEY.

The trial of this woman, on a charge poisoning her husband, commenced on Monday morning, and had ended on Thursday evening.

The population of Indiana is 683,314.

1830 it was 341,582. Increase, 341,732. In other words the population has little more than doubled in ten years.

The Boundary line between the United States and Texas, when established

is said, will leave Miller county, Arkansas, wholly within the limits of Texas.

The Chandler in the Representatives' Hall in Washington, as we learn, was

lighted on Tuesday evening to satisfy the curiosity of the members, who were highly pleased with the splendid effect it produced when fully illuminated. On Thursday morning two attendants were engaged in cleaning it, and taking out the old oil, for the purpose of supplying the lamp with some of a superior quality. The balance ball it seems became too heavy for the chandelier, and it suddenly began to ascend, and in spite of all their exertions, by throwing their weight upon it, it went up, along the whole rod, to the dome, and struck with great violence against the frame work below the skylight, and instantly the whole mass—chandelier, rod, fixtures and all, tumbled down. The Chandler weighed upwards of 4000 pounds, and cost \$5,000. It is the second that has fallen on the same spot. The first, about the year 1820, and which like the present one, fell while the House was out of session, and did no personal injury.

The Bangor Whig of Saturday says that Birdseye maple boards and timber

have been shipped from that port the present season, destined for the London market, where it is much admired for the manufacture of furniture.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, of Saturday, says: "While the North has

been buried in Siberian snows, or bound in Siberian ice, we have been enjoying the luxury of fine weather. On Thursday last, it was warm enough to render an awning pleasant in front of our office.

Days of Simplicity.—At the recent

Convention in Boston, called to discuss the claims of the Christian Sabbath, &c. we understand from a friend who was present, that companies of women attended with their needle-work, &c. and occupied themselves busily with their sewing and knitting, during the discussions. It was understood by him, that the design was to introduce these arts into places of public worship on the Lord's Day, in order to explain, in a practical manner, the new and liberal views entertained of that day, and of all religious services.—Baptist Advocate.

Tightening the Cords.—Rev. Joseph

Huber, a Presbyterian minister, said to be of irreproachable character, has been deposed from the ministry, and excommunicated, for marrying the niece of his deceased wife.

Robinson, (says the Albany Evening

Journal,) the murderer of Ellen Jewett, whose trial and acquittal left an indelible stain upon the tribunal before which he was arraigned, went to Texas, where he has since lost his right arm—that arm he planted a hatchet into the forehead of a frail, but to him an unoffending girl, and with which he then applied an incendiary torch to the bed where she lay weltering in blood, thus attempting to conceal the murder by committing arson—that right arm, we say, has been cleft from his shoulder, in a fight with the Mexicans!

Destruction of the Steam Boat Cherokee.

The boilers of the steamboat exploded just as she was about to leave the landing of Louisville, in Arkansas, about 55 miles above Little Rock. By this accident many persons on board the boat and some on the shore, were killed or wounded.

Later accounts state, that 22 were killed, and 8 wounded.

Steam Boat Sunk.—The steam boat

Vermont, on her way from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, on the night of the 7th inst. struck a snag and sunk in 15 feet of water, in the Mississippi river. Her cargo of dry goods, worth \$200,000 will be a total loss.

On Saturday morning last a man named

Johnson, about 62 years old, was found murdered in an outbuilding adjoining a dwelling house in Fifth street, in the district of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. One Haffron, who occupied a part of the same house with Johnson is strongly suspected of being the murderer. It is supposed that Johnson had a large sum of money in his possession at the time.

Horrible.—The wife of Mr. Locke, of

Union, Brown county, N. Y., on the evening of the 12th inst took her two daughters—one six and the other eight years old—up stairs, and cut their throats with a razor, nearly severing their heads from their bodies. She then cut her own throat, but not so effectually, and it is thought she may recover. She has been deranged for a year or two past.

ITEMS.

Win McQueen, late Postmaster of New-Orleans, was arrested in Texas, on the 6th inst.

A young woman, named Catherine

Gill, was so badly kicked and beaten by her lover, (Samuel Jeffers) in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, that she was obliged to be conveyed to the hospital. They were to have been married in a few weeks.

The House of Representatives of South

Carolina have postponed indefinitely a bill prohibiting duelling in the State.

The number of printing offices in

Philadelphia is 411; of daily newspapers 8; of weekly newspapers 15; of semi-weekly 6; of periodicals 23; of men employed 343, and capital invested \$212,100.

NEWPORT LYCEUM.

A LECTURE will be delivered before the Society on MONDAY Evening next, Dec. 28th, at 7 o'clock, at Armory Hall, by Rev. Mr. NIGHTINGALE, of Providence.—Subject, "Utility." Newport, Dec. 26.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Dec. 21

Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser. At Market, 620 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 2400 Sheep and 60 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Our quotations

last week for the first and second qualities were not so high as they should have been, and we quote still higher to-day. First quality, \$5.75 a \$6; second quality \$5 a \$5.50; third quality, \$3 a \$4.50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Prices have not advanced

on Borrelling Cattle, and we quote the same. Mess, \$4.25 a \$5, No. 1, \$3.75, No. 2, \$3.

Stores.—A few sales only were noticed.

Sheep.—Sales quick. Lots at \$1.50, 1.75, \$2, 2.35, and \$2.75.—Wethers \$3.50 a \$4.

Swine.—A small number only were at

market, consequently no large lots were sold; a small lot of barrows at 5, and a lot at 5 1/2. At retail, from 4 1/2 to 6.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Dec 21

WOOL.—For American fleeces there has been an increased demand, and prices are a shade higher.

PRICES OF WOOL.—Prime or Saxony fleeces

45 a 50 cents per lb.; American fullblood, washed, 45 a 47; do. 3/4 do. 40 a 45; do. 1/2 do. 35 a 38; 1/4 & common, 32 a 34; so per lb. Northern pulled ambs 42 a 45, No. 1 do. do. 35 a 40; do. do. 25 a 28, No. 4 do. 18 a 20.

Weekly Almanac.

1840.	Sun	Moon	High
DECEMBER	rises.	sets.	water

26 Saturday,	7 32	4 28	7 12
27 Sunday,	7 32	4 28	8 14
28 Monday,	7 32	4 28	9 18
29 Tuesday,	7 32	4 28	10 22
30 Wednesday,	7 31	4 29	11 26
31 Thursday,	7 31	4 29	12 30
JAN. 1 Friday,	7 30	4 30	0 31

Moon's First Qr. 31st day, 5h. 38m. Evening

Christmas and New Years.

PRESENTS.

A splendid assortment of Fancy Goods and Toys, suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents; also musical instruments, and instruction books for the Accordion.

Just received, and for sale at the confectionary and variety store of T. STACY, Jr. Directly opposite the Post Office. Newport Nov 28.

Married.

In this town on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gavitt, Mr. John Bryer to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Daniel Anderson, all of this town.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr.

Brooks, Mr. John T. Bush to Miss Emily Lyon, daughter of Mr. Joseph Lyon, all of this town.

At Little-Compton on 12th inst. Hon. Nathaniel C. Brownell of Westport, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late Deacon S. Brownell.

—On the 15th, Mr. Gardner T. Dean of Fall River, to Miss Alice B. Westgate, of Tiverton.

At Nantucket on the 8th inst. Rev Isaac

Stoddard, Pastor of the Methodist Church in that place, to Mrs. Eunice Myrick.

Died.

In this Town on the 18th inst. Mrs. Nels Parker, widow of Mr. Noah Parker, aged 78 years.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Abby Weeden, widow

of Mr. James Weeden, aged 60 years.

Yesterday Afternoon, after a distressing illness, Mrs. Catherine Cole, wife of Mr. George W. Cole, and daughter of the late Mr. Perry Weaver, in the 47th year of her age.—Funeral To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon, at One o'clock, from the House in Thames-street.

On Thursday, John Maxson, son of Mr. Wm. P. Holt, a. ed 2 years and 8 months.

At Middle-town, on Tuesday last, Elizabeth Anthony, aged 75 years—a member of the Society of Friends.

At Portsmouth on Sunday last, Thomas

Potter, Esq. in the 74th year of his age.—For more than 15 years, Mr. Potter was a Representative from the town of Portsmouth, in the General Assembly of this State.

MERCURY

MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY Dec. 19.—Brig Exit, Sison, of Savannah, 60 days from Oporto. bound to New-York—has been 30 days on the coast, had experienced severe weather, and lost sails, &c. Nov. 14th, in lat. 42, long 62, in a severe gale had the deck swept, and Capt. Sison and one man washed off.—Capt. S. regained the Brig, but the seaman, (Charles Johnson) was drowned.—Left at Oporto Oct. 23, Brig Lucknow, Davenport, from New-York, via the only Amer. there spoke Dec. 10th, Sch'r Eliza Ellen, 5 days from Portland for Genfuges; and ship Leopard of Thomaston, 16 days from New-Orleans for Cork; 13th, Brig Lydia of Portland, from Demarara for Boston.

Brig Marshall, Bryson, 16 days from Bon-

naire, bound to New-York. Brig Wm. Francis, Fleary, of New-York, from River Brass, (Africa) for Havana, touched at Bonnaire Nov. 25th—had been detained on the Coast by a British cutter, and ill treated, but afterwards released.

MONDAY, Dec. 21.—Sch'r Swan, Wheeler,

10 days from Newbern bound to New York, having been blown off from the Hook.

Brig Virginia, Jordan, for Mobile, Lawrence,

Griffin, for New-York; Sch'r Herald of Sagharior, all from Providence.

Sloop, G. H. Colden, n. from New-London

for Nantucket.

TUESDAY, Dec. 22.—Revenue Cutter Vigil-

ant, Lieut. Tracey, from a cruise.—Lieut. Tracey sent a pilot and boat's crew to the assistance of the Sch'r Chickatabut, on Breton's Reef. The sea running so high could not board her, but ascertained that her rudder was unhung, and some of her planks started.

Brig Frederick Pearl, Spotted, from Thom-

aston for New-York.

Sch'r Roscoe, Langley, from Boston for

New-York.

Sch'r Olynthus, Rowley, from Camden, Me.

for New-Haven.

Brig Diamond of New-York, from Providence

for Charleston.

Sch'r Gen. Cobb, Cobb, for Baltimore and

Independence, Hunt, for New-York—both from Fall River.

Brig a large fleet of Coasters are now in our

Harbor, wind bound.

WEDNESDAY Dec 23.—Sch'r Premier, Jarvis,

from New-York for Providence.

Sloops Massasoit, via on, from do. for d.

Sloops Massasoit, from Fall River for New-York.

Saled, Sch'r Tasso, Burdick, for HAVANA.

The Sch'r Chickatabut, on Breton's Reef has bled.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24.—Sch'r Drinnard, Rick-

er, from Boston for Elizabeth City; Majestic, Coe, from do. for Norfolk; Arno, Gale, from do. for Maryland; Crapo, Gammas, from do. for New-York; Dread, Johnson, from do. for Philadelphia.

Sch'r Joseph, Drayton, from Hallowell for

Philadelphia.

Sch'r Rionti, Snow, from Newburyport for

Baltimore.

Sch'r Susan, Thorndike from Cohasset for

North-Carolina; Lapwing, Clow, from Centauro do.

Sch'r Willis Putnam, Cook, from Provincet-

own for Norfolk.

Sch'r Colabaugh, Smith, from Wellfleet for

Rappahannock.

FRIDAY, Dec. 25.—Ship Lion, Martin, of

Providence, 164 days from Canton, with teas, &c. bound to New-York.—Vessel left, not later than before reported.

Brig Mary Ann Herrick, of Gloucester,

for Wilmington.

Sch'r Caroline, Blason, from Norfolk for

Boston.

Sloop Victory, Heath from New-York,

ENTERED.

Dec. 21.—Brig Exit, Sison. Oporto

" " Marshall, Bryson, Bonaire

CLEARED.

Dec. 21.—Brig Exit Sison, New-York

" " Marshall, Bryson, New-Haven

" " Sch'r Agawan, Barnham, N. York

" 4th.—Brig Canonicus, Bigley, New-

Orleans

SHIPWRECK.—The Sch'r Chickatabut

Meritt, 8 days from Elizabeth City for New-Bedford, with 4000 bushels of Corn to Mr. Williams, of N. B. ran on Breton's Reef (entrance of our Harbor) on Tuesday morning last, at about 7 o'clock, in the thick snow-storm. The crew left her soon after she struck, and arrived here. She has since bled, and now lies upon her beam ends.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Engle, Co., 56 days from Amsterdam, in ballast, arrived at Norfolk on the 17th inst.

Cleared at New-York 19th inst. Ship Katussoff, Taylor, for New-Orleans.

Coddington Calicoes.

THIS DAY RECEIVED, BY

W. C. COZZENS, & Co.

FOR NEW-YORK,

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE Steam Boat

MOHEGAN.

Capt. Thayer, and the

NARRAGANSETT

Capt. Woolsey, will run alternately

on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays

leaving New-York and Stonington, at the

usual time, until further notice.—FARE

Cabin passage from Providence, \$5.—

Deck, \$3.50.—From Stonington, \$4.—

deck, \$2.50 Dec. 26.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be

paid at the Bank of Rhode-Island on and after the 1st of January next.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockhold-

ers will be held at the Bank on Monday, Jan. 4th, 1841, at 11 o'clock a. m.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1840.

NEWPORT BANK.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be paid

at the Newport Bank on and after the 1st day of January.

The Annual Meeting for the Election

of Directors, will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, Jan 6th, 1841, at 3 p. m.

S. CAHOONE, Cashier.

Newport, Dec. 19.

Rhode-Island Union Bank

THE Stockholders of the R. I. Uni-

on Bank are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at their Banking-room on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1841, at 11 o'clock a. m.—And that a semi-annual Dividend will be paid on and after Friday, Jan. 1st, 1841, to such persons as shall appear by the books of the Bank to be Stockholders thereof on the 26th inst.

GEO. C. MASON, Cashier.

Newport, Dec. 24, 1840.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

THE Stockholders are notified, That

the Annual Meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 5th, 1841, at 11 o'clock a. m.—And that a Dividend will be paid on the 1st day of January next.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the

Coddington Manufact'g Company are hereby notified of their Annual Meeting, to be held on MONDAY, the 4th of Jan. next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at Mr. Tisdale's Room, in Church Street.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. ENGS, Treasurer.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A VERY pleasantly situated

and Valuable FARM, lying on the east side of the island, 4 1/2 miles from town

being partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing 195 Acres of excellent Land, is well fenced with stone wall; has on it a double two story Dwelling-house, a good wash room, cheese & milk house, crib and grain house, and a large double Barn—all the buildings are in good repair; also a good well of excellent soft water; likewise, a water grist mill that will rent for \$60 per year, and is in excellent grinding order.—It has also a large full grown greenling orchard, and a young orchard; both orchards are in full bearing of excellent fruit.—The Farm will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit; any one wishing to secure an independence for life, will do well to purchase. It is seldom such a Farm is offered for sale on this Island.—For further information and terms, apply to

ROBINSON POTTER.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1840.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Court of Probate for the town of Little Compton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the Estate of

THOMAS WILBOR,

late of Little-Compton, dec. reprod insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof, being allowed by said Court for the Creditors to bring in and prove their claims, we hereby give notice that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, and the Commissioners will meet at the Town Hall in said Town, on the 2d Monday in February and June next, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of examining said claims.

JEREMIAH BRIGGS,

CLARKE BROWNELL, } Commrs

ELISHA BROWNELL }

Little Compton, Dec. 14, 1840.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Administrator on the Estate of HANNAH HENSHAW, late of Newport, single woman, dec. requests all persons having demands against said Estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.

Newport, Nov. 14, 1840.

STATEMENT of the situation

of the Banks in Rhode Island, on MONDAY, December 7th, 1840.—As the same appears from the Returns made to the Bank Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.

POETRY.

FROM GRAMMAR'S MAGAZINE, FOR DEC. INVOCATION.

I call thee sweet spirit to gladden once more
With thy musical breathings my wild swelling heart,
To scatter fresh rose leaves my bright path-way o'er,
While the sunlight of joy from its slumber shall start.

The shadows that gathered in darkness and gloom,
Could lure thee at times with a magical spell,
Then smile on the flower that's bursting to bloom,
Bedewed from the fountain where sweet visions dwell.

My harp is neglected - and tuneless its strings
And silent the spirit that guarded it long,
His hither, his thither, thy swift flashing wings,
Thou light of my dreaming - sweet spirit of song.

I sigh for thy voice as the deer for the stream,
As the stag for the greenwood, the bee for the flower,
As the bud for the dew, or the earth for the beam
Of the bright gracious sun, in its first early hour.

Long - long, o'er the gloom of my youth hast thou shed
Thy soft silver ray, from a heavenly sphere,
Till my cold heart was hushed to the peace of the dead,
For the voice of thy music fell low on mine ear.

The tempest was drear, and the mad winds were loud,
And the sad wail of sorrow the wild breezes bore,
But the tempest, and storm, to thine influence bowed,
And the tear, and the sigh, rent the bosom no more.

Sweet southern I call thee to pour on thy shrine
The passionate feeling I cannot restrain,
To give thee this long hoarded treasure of mine,
This fulness that's bursting each close clasping chain.

Once more let me soar to thy regions away,
Once more let bright fancies my glad bosom throng,
Like a child hild to slumber, this wild heart shall lay,
At the voice of thy music - sweet spirit of song.

THE DYING YEAR.

BY MRS. E. H. MCGOURNEY.

Voices of the Dying Year! - I hear thy moan,
Like some spent breaker of the distant sea,
Chasing the fretted rock - is this the end
Of the fresh, morning music, gushing out
In promise of hope? - Have the bright flash
Of spring's young beauty, crown'd with bud
And flower?

The passion-vow of Summer, and the pledge
Of faithful fruitful Autumn, come to this?
- I see thy youngling moon go down to the west,
The midnight clock gives warning, and its stroke
Must be thy death-knell - In that quivering gasp

The last sad utterance of thine agony?
I see thy clay cold fingers strive to clasp
Some prop - in vain!

And so, thou art no more,
No more! - Thy rest is with oblivion years,
Beyond the flood - Yet when the tramp shall sound,
Blown by the strong angel, when shalt woe
From the dim sleep of ages - When the tombs
That look their slumbering tenants clove in twain,
Thou shalt come forth - Yes, thou shalt rise again.

And I shall look upon thee - when the dead
Stand before God - but come not murmuring forth,
Unwilling - like Samson's summoned ghost,
To doom me at the judgment - No - be kind,
Be pitiful, bear witness tenderly -
Go, dip thy dark scroll in redeeming blood.

WINTER BUTTER.

Many attempts have been made to facilitate the process of butter making in winter, as by heating the milk, warming the cream, &c. to shorten the tedious process of churning which at this season of the year sometimes requires two or three hours. But we have invariably found these methods of shortening the operation to lessen the quantity or injure the quality of the butter. The only course seems to be to persevere patiently in the old way, as a long churning often affords the best and greatest quantity. As Euclid said to Ptolemy, when asked if he could not acquire mathematical knowledge by some shorter road than tedious study, "There is no royal road to geometry," so may justly be said there is no royal road to butter making.

The quality and quantity may however be greatly improved by giving proper food. Pumpkins, carrots and mangle wurzel, fed regularly and in sufficient quantity to cows, will double the usual quantity of milk and butter, and add much to its appearance and flavor. This with the improved condition of the animal, and the saving of hay, renders the cultivation of those kinds of food for cattle of very great importance.

We have discovered a method by which the operation of churning, in autumn and winter, may sometimes be much shortened, when it does not gather readily. The minute granules of butter often appear in the cream, but do not for a long time become conglomerated. A small lump of butter thrown at this period into the churn, forms a nucleus, around which it collects immediately. - This simple expedient has in the course of a few months saved many tedious hours labor. - *New Genesee Farmer.*

The New-Orleans Picayune, speaking of the weather the week previous, styles it "Southern weather with Northern principles."

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

JOHN H. CLEGG

SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanager street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz: such as

Broadcloths, Silks,
Casimeres, Grapes,
Merinos, Satins,
Circassians, Pongees,
Bombazines, Hosiery,
Gloves, &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarn, merino, circassian, bombazine, & crape dresses; gentlemen's woollen garments, such as dresses, frock and great coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons - dyed and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woollen garments of every description, in a neat style - merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border - carpets and woollen table cloths cleansed also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanager street, or the following Agents, will receive prompt attention. - A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley Ports-mouth.

Newport, October 10.

NOTICE ALL.

THE Subscriber deems it necessary to close up all Notes and Accounts appertaining to the late firm of *Weeden & Bull*, and to this end requests all who are indebted to said firm, (except in the few cases where credit has been particularly stipulated for,) to make immediate payment, or offer satisfactory terms for the future liquidation of the same; as all such Notes and accounts as remain unpaid, on the 1st day of Feb. next; where the non payment of the same is an act of neglect, rather than of ability, must be sued for collection.

I cannot recognise the correctness of the principle of charging *Good customers* more than a fair profit, to make up for losses occasioned by selling to those who are reputed for bad pay; - and as I solicit the patronage of those only who are able, and willing to pay, I do it with a view to sell to all my Customers alike, at as small a profit as I can possibly afford to.

HENRY BULL, jun.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1840.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the Estate of *THOMAS WILBOUR*, late of Little-Compton, deceased, and having qualified himself according to law, for the performance of said trust, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him, and those indebted to make immediate payment to.

THOMAS C. WILBOUR, Adm'r.

Little Compton, Oct. 22, 1840.

For Newport and Providence.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

UNTIL further notice, the Mail Stage will leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and Newport, every morning, Sunday excepted, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Newport at 12 o'clock P. M. A Mail Stage will also leave Newport for Providence, via Bristol and Warren, at 9 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Providence at 2 o'clock P. M. in time to take the Stonington Cars for New-York, the cars for Boston, and the stages for Woonsocket and Coventry. This is the most direct and expeditious route between Providence and Newport, and Passengers taking this line may rest assured that every attention will be paid to render the ride as comfortable as possible. The Coaches are in good order - good horses and careful and obliging drivers. There is now a new horse-drawn boat at Bristol Ferry which makes the crossing much more expeditious and pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in either place at short notice.

Books kept in Providence at the Manufacturers and Franklin Hotels; at Colos in Warren; at Jones in Bristol; and at Hazard's in Townsend's, in Newport.

G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence,
S. MASON, jr. Warren,
J. CHADWICK, Bristol,
JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport,
Dec. 12, 1840.

THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

NO better evidence is wanting to show the superiority of the Genuine Buffalo Oil, over the preparations, than a number of Druggists are endeavoring to imitate and foment miserable imitations on the public, for pecuniary reward. Beware of peddlars.

Genuine Buffalo Oil is fast taking the place of all other articles to promote the growth, soften and beautify the Hair; its use gives it a softness that no other article does, and causes it to curl beautifully - by free use it will darken and give hair a satin gloss. It is highly perfumed and gives perfect satisfaction to all that have given it a trial. You will observe the signature of the proprietor, "William Brown," also, "Buffalo Oil," printed on the bottle. In consequence of a counterfeit which has recently appeared and is now for sale, I have been persuaded to obtain a new label engraved on copper, for which I was secured a copyright, entered according to an act of Congress in 1839, in the clerk's office in the District Court of Massachusetts. Any infringement will be dealt with according to law. None genuine, unless signed in my own hand writing. For sale in Newport by R. J. TAYLOR and Dr. R. R. HAZARD.

August, 22.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.

These Medicines are judiciously chosen for their manifold and sensible action in purifying the system and channels of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases, which have been made public, and almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who have previously unacquainted with the salutary philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crude matter constantly settling around them, and to relieve the stricken forces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidney and the bladder, and by this means the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the ordinary organs. The blood which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Life Medicines, have been the roughly tested and pronounced sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, Heart burn and Head ache, Restlessness, Intemperance, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of the limbs, Sores, scurvy eruptions and bad Complexions, eruptive Complaints, salivary, cloudy and other disagreeable complexion, cold rheum, erysipelas, common colds and influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fevers and Acute, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful, so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients, is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit - it is alone by the result of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL. - This little pamphlet edited by W. B. Moffat, 375, Broadway, New-York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevailing diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents - for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents general.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale

R. J. TAYLOR'S Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street Newport, (R. I.)

Where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle. - Numerous Certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both may be there inspected.

Newport, May 16, 1840.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership, and will in future transact business under the firm of *H. Y. Cranston & Son.*

HENRY Y. CRANSTON,
WILLIAM H. CRANSTON.
Newport, Oct. 1, 1840.

AT a Town Meeting holden in Newport, Nov. 2d, 1840.

WHEREAS it has become common practice with thoughtless lads to make bonfires in the public streets and squares, and whereas it is extremely annoying as well as dangerous -

Resolved, that the several Constables be authorized to arrest all persons who shall be thus guilty of a breach of law, so that they shall be lawfully punished, and that the Constables engaged in this duty, shall be paid for their services out of the Town Treasury.

The above was ordered to be published in all the papers of this town.

A true copy - Witness,

B. B. BOWEN, Town Clerk.

TO LOVERS OF COMFORT AND EASE.

TOOTH-ACHE! TOOTH-ACHE!

Why will you suffer with the TOOTH-ACHE, when there is a perfect remedy?

BROWN'S EXTRACT OF GALL AND KEROSENE. - This is a perfect remedy for tooth-ache, and is sold by all Druggists. It is a perfect remedy for tooth-ache, and is sold by all Druggists. It is a perfect remedy for tooth-ache, and is sold by all Druggists.

For Sale by R. J. TAYLOR and R. R. HAZARD, in Newport.

Oct. 20, 1840.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distention of the Stomach and Bowels, ineffectual Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, sick headache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable Aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, headache, heartburn, and many of the incidental nervous affections. Lascivious men, students, and other persons of sedentary habits find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. And *Dinner Pills* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are a highly efficacious and safe Analeptic medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

TESTIMONIALS. - From the mass of evidence published in favor of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed upon by so many ignorant and unprincipled impostors.

Duplin County, N. C. March 7, 1834. To Dr. John Beckwith: - Dear Sir - I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice for ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person; for you know I was much a dyspeptic, and you will find something of hypochondria, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick headache is an enemy relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefits of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unadvised use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours,

ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

The following Testimonial of the claims of these Pills to public patronage, has been received from many of our similar import, recently furnished.

From the Rev. Levi S. Lee D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2, 1835.

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this city, and having seen his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfy me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pills of Dr. Beckwith, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

The above PILLS are for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR.

Newport, Aug. 22.

THE OLD LINE.

On a New Route.

Enquire for No. 45, Thames-street, a few doors south of the Custom-house, and directly opposite to the Perry Cotton Factory.

W. GOFF.

Has the pleasure of announcing to his Old Friends, and Visitors to this Island, that his Establishment, recently *Bull-Allen's*, having undergone a complete alteration, is now Opened, in good style, as a BILLIARD Saloon, combining other amusement, both fashionable and rational.

He has returned from New York, and offers to Sportsmen, a good assortment of Guns, which will be kept to Let by the Day. - Also, a good Horse, and genteel pleasure Wagon, to Let.

A Restaurateur is connected with this Establishment, where Gentlemen can be furnished with Refreshments at all hours of the day. Also, Suppers, by giving reasonable notice.

To my former patrons, I offer my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, and from their many kind assurances, I flatter myself I shall not regret, that through *others*' instrumentality, the "Old Line" has been placed on a New Route.

The lovers of Reading will all ways find a table amply supplied with some of the most interesting "Journal of the Day."

Newport, August 15, 1840.

FRENCH MUSIC & DRAWING.

MRS. BEIMER. (an English Lady) respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and the Public in general, that she has opened Classes for FRENCH MUSIC, and DRAWING. - Mrs. Beimer's system of teaching the French Language is now the most approved in Europe; her long residence in France has afforded her the opportunity of acquiring the true pronunciation, and to speak it with its proper accent.

Mrs. BEIMER will also take a select number of Young Ladies, who may be inclined to finish their English Education on the most recent and approved system. - Terms, Letters of reference and respectability, may be seen at Mrs. B's School room, (Mrs. Lyndon's Lodge) opposite Trinity Church, Spring-street.

Newport August 29.

Dr. RICHARDSON'S BALSAM.

Dr. R. O. RICHARDSON'S Pectoral Balsam of Spikenard, Blood Root, Wild Cherry, and Camellary.

The most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the side, Shortness of Breath, and a

Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

THIS Valuable Healing Cough Balsam Possessing the restorative and balsamic virtues of many roots and rare plants, and which have been prepared with great care.

IT IS A COUGH IS NO TRIFLING MATTER, AND IN ALL affections of the Lungs it is important that a cure should be timely used. Let those afflicted attend to it. Do not put it off until consumption becomes seated. - DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM, which is daily performing such cures may be relied on as the most effectual remedy now known.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Spitting of Blood, and all other diseases of the Chest and Lungs. DR. RICHARDSON'S PECTORAL BALSAM is daily affording cures which astonish the most incredulous. Particular attention should be paid to the above complaints by those afflicted for now is the season of the greatest fatality, and hundreds every week fall a prey to these distressing complaints.

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor

S. Stearns, and John Easton.

Nov. 21, 1840-3m.

COUGHS, COLDS.

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough, and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about 12 years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States, and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article, are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting, Dr. Samuel Morrill,
" Thomas Abell, " Timothy Bayle,
" Thomas Brown, " Jory Elsworth,
" William Perry, " Albert Guild.

CASE. - Extract of a letter from Mr. C. Clay, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., to the Proprietors.

Yours of the 31st inst. was duly received. - A remarkable cure was effected by the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, in the Winter and Spring of 1833. The person, viz. young, had been sick a long time with the consumption. His physician had given him up. He was reduced so low as to be unable to help himself, and was raising a large quantity of blood, which he vomited, and he was now as pale and heartily as ever he was. Mr. Moody has removed from this town but he has promised me a more detailed account of his cure, which I will forward you.

C. S. CLAY.

Kingston, N. Y. June 25, 1838.

Argyle Nova Scotia. In the winter of 1837 and '38, I was seized with a violent cough, which continued two or three months. My cough was so severe that I was obliged to sit up in bed two or three hours during the night, and I was much reduced in flesh and strength, and my appetite gone. One of my neighbors had a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which he would not sell. He however loaned it to me, and I could procure him another if I required immediate relief from it. The first opportunity I had, I procured more of it, and to the use of it I ascribe the preservation of my life.

Dec. 17, 1839. JAMES W. L. NOX.

Counterfeits, Beware of Imposition! Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a label, signed by Sampson Reed. - One other can be genuine, viz. The outside Yellow Label will be on it, and after December 1839, in addition to that of Sampson Reed, the signature one, of JOHN CUTLER, or his partners.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles which by partly assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," "Pulmonary Balsam," "Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name - *The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

One more counterfeiter, besides the "American Pulmonary Balsam," and others, has been added to - An attempt has been made to deceive the public by a spurious mixture called "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," sometimes signed Samuel Lee - said to be prepared by an unprincipled man in Bangor, Me. The name is written in a way to resemble the genuine signature, and is a most full attempt to deceive the public, and avoid the punishment that awaits actual forgery.

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Read) wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Linn's and Dye Stuffs, No. 54, Chatham Street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New-England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. - Price 50 cents.

Aug. 12-1y.

The above Balsam, is for sale in Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

Newport, August 22.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A Smart active Boy from 14 to 15 years old, to learn the Printing business. - Apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Newport Dec. 12.

THE MOST POPULAR SUMMER BEVERAGE.

IS Wm. BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA COMPOUND.

MEAD SYRUP. - It is the true and genuine article. Price 50 cents a bottle, with the Soda.

To its extensive use the last summer, is attributed in part the uncommon prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of the Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire new plan, by a steam apparatus, that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage, it will purify the blood, and remove all humors from the system. At the rate that it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. I differ entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are unquestionable. Every body is complaining for the article, and every body is recommending it, in the most flattering terms. Indeed it is literally in the mouth of the community.

A NEW BEVERAGE. - Wm. Brown, 491 Washington Street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a Syrup, with an effervescent powder, which makes a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is mead water, a small quantity of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it sprightliness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended not only as palatable, but a medicinal drink, and its cheapness and convenience give it an additional recommendation. - *Daily Advertiser.*

SASSAPARILLA. - Wm. Brown has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which, used with the powders he sells with it, forms a delightful cooling draught that may be prepared at an instant. He has great skill in getting up such mixtures. - *Daily Advertiser.*

A PLEASANT DRINK. - One of the most agreeable summer drinks is Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound. The press at the North are enthusiastic in its praise, as if it was a new and improved Champagne. If not as refreshing it is certainly more wholesome, and has as much brilliancy, it less devil in its sparkling effervescence. Let trial be made of it during the remnant of the warm weather. - *Christian Mercury.*

A new article of drink is manufactured by Wm. Brown, 481 Washington Street, called "Sarsaparilla Compound," very pleasant and wholesome for warm weather. - *Christian Mercury.*

A SECOND DRINK. - We have had the pleasure of drawing a cork from the second bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla Mead, and a glass of water on a hot day we saw a not of it delights the palate, cools the stomach, and leaves the head unburned. Such a drink is economical, pleasant and healthy, worth more than fifteen gallons of the "crater," on a cart load of quack medicine. - *Gospel Witness, Hingham.*

Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound forms one of the most delicious summer beverages we have ever tasted. A syrup of delightful flavor, mixed water, and a little soda to create an effervescence, form the ingredients of this refreshing drink. The syrup is sold in pint or quart bottles, accompanied by little boxes, containing the true proportions of carbonate of soda and the preparation is perfectly simple and convenient. - *New York Times.*